

# DUTCH TO SHIELD FORMER KAISER

Legation in Paris Issues Statement on Status of Hohenzollern

HELD PRIVATE PERSON

Indicate That Demand for Extradition Will Not Be Favorably Received

Paris, Nov. 23.—The Dutch legation has published a note containing a declaration by the president of the Netherlands Council of Ministers to the Chamber of Deputies, saying the former German Emperor entered Dutch territory after his abdication as a private person. The note says the kind of refuge granted to him is similar to that given all foreign refugees, and the Government could not make any exception on account of his former position when he asked to be admitted to Dutch territory.

This does not prevent the Government, says the note, from carrying out the duty of watching that the former Emperor does not commit any abuse of asylum which would render hospitality detrimental to the interests of the country.

The note adds that the Netherlands Government does not believe that foreign Governments, whose subjects so often have benefited from Dutch refuge, will refuse to respect national tradition or to remember instances when they themselves gave hospitality to deposed monarchs.

In addition, the note says the former Emperor has not in a single instance left the park of the Amerongen castle, where he is interned.

The answer of the Dutch Government in justifying its attitude toward the former Kaiser, the Petit Journal observes that the former Emperor was at the very beginning and continues to be treated, not as a private individual, but as a sovereign enjoying favorable conditions. It adds that telegrams to or from Amerongen castle are considered as official telegrams.

"Despite the protest of the Dutch Government," the Petit Journal concludes, "and in its own interests the Allies must insist that these favors stop and that the former Emperor be placed where it will be impossible for him to do harm."

**"BONE DRY" LAW WILL COST STATE \$2,000,000**

Few Liquor Licenses Will Be Renewed When They Expire Next April

Harrisburg, Nov. 23.—After the prohibition law, effective next June 30, keeps the State "bone dry" for a year, the Commonwealth will lose about \$2,000,000. Most of the liquor men will close shop after their present licenses expire April 1.

Figures at the Auditor General's department show that in the first eight months of 1918 \$1,487,387.93 was paid for licenses, while during the same period last year the total was \$1,510,622.93. There was a decrease this year over last of \$23,244.96 during the two-year period.

New York, Nov. 23.—Referring to the loss in revenue that will follow the putting into effect of the "bone dry" act, William Hirst, counsel to the New York State Brewers' Association, said:

"In New York State for the fiscal year ending September 30 last, the excise department received in license fees and penalties more than \$22,870,000. At the same time the liquor traffic paid directly through brewers, distillers and wine manufacturers more than \$88,000,000 to the Federal Government in internal revenue taxes. Thus, in one year the business paid out \$111,000,000 in taxes, considerably more than our State budget of last year. For the fiscal year ending June 30 last the Federal Government received from the liquor business \$440,000,000."

**Rolling Mill Turns to Peace Work**

Harrisburg, Nov. 23.—(By A. P.)—With the cancellation of orders for munitions, the rolling mills of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Steelton today cease turning out war material, according to an announcement last night. The company will start rolling rails again Monday.

The chain of rolling mills at this plant has turned over to the war effort a large amount since the opening of the war.

**Retiring Secretary Giving Up Eight Positions**

Washington, Nov. 23.—When William G. McAdoo retires to private life he will leave the following official positions:

Secretary of the Treasury.  
Director general of railroads.  
Chairman (ex officio) Federal farm loan board.  
Chairman Federal Reserve board.  
Member of the Smithsonian Institution.  
Chairman United States section of the International High Commission.  
Chairman United States War Finance Corporation.  
Director United States Public Health Service.

The Germans, who have their own way of heading titles, will read in the newspapers of the retirement of Mr. McAdoo in this vein:

Der Herr Sekretär des Finanzwesens, Direktor-general des Eisenbahnwesens, Vorsitzender der Landwirtschaftlichen Hauptstelle (beobachtet Amt), Vorsitzender der nationalen Reservat, Mitglied des Smithsonian Instituts, Vorsitzender der Vereinigten Staaten Abteilung der Internationalen Hohen Kommission, Vorsitzender des Kriegesverbandes, Finanzkommissar, Direktor-general des Amtes der öffentlichen Gesundheit der Vereinigten Staaten, seine hochachtungsvolle Hochachtung, wogegen Herr Wilhelm G. McAdoo, hat seine sämtlichen Stellen samt und sunders abgedankt und resigniert.

# ARMIES NEAR GERMANY



The last important city in Belgium to be repatriated, Liège, is expected soon to be in Allied hands. The British were last reported within less than twenty miles of that place. They have passed through Namur. Occupation of Luxembourg is rapidly being completed by the Americans, who are near Rhinisch Prussia. The French already have a foothold in the latter province, at Saarbrücken, and have entered Saargemund, near the junction of the boundaries of Rhinisch Prussia and Rhinisch Bavaria.

# BRITISH CAPTIVES CRUELY TREATED

Scores Forced to Work in Salt Mines While Being Showered With Blows

MANY DIE NEAR FRIENDS

Hundreds Present Pitiable Sight Upon Being Released From German Camps

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 23.—Pitiable conditions among British prisoners of war who have been liberated by the Germans since the signing of the armistice are described by Reuters correspondent at French headquarters. Thousands of these men, mostly British, are entering France daily. The correspondent writes:

"I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger and misery. When the camp at Forbach, thirty-eight miles east of Metz, as well as those elsewhere, was broken up, the prisoners, most of whom were captured during the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek help from their Allies. They started to walk the fifty or sixty miles to the Allied lines, but were given no food and had no money. They were in shameful rags, the soles dropping off their boots. Some wore cloths and socks.

Many Die Near Friends  
"They left the prison camps in droves of hundreds in charge of German officers and soldiers who had deserted. The weather was very cold and many died by the roadside within a few miles from friends. When the survivors entered the French lines, French soldiers, horrified to see men in such a plight, it is not doubted that this suffering was intentionally imposed upon the British. Prisoners of other nationalities agreed that the British were treated worse than the others at all German camps."

A further report of Sir Robert Younger, a committee dealing with the treatment of British prisoners in the coal and salt mines of Germany gives harrowing details of brutal treatment by the Germans. This report says:

"From the moment scarcely a month old it is evident that there is no sign of improvement whatever in the treatment of prisoners in Germany. This disgrace is open and flagrant and the only possible inference is that the Germans deliberately approve of it. There is no doubt that work in the mines is inflicted as punishment. Here is an extract from a letter, dated May 10 last, from a British private soldier:

"We have had little to eat since we left Hamelin. Two of our number have gone to the hospital with broken arms and the remainder are suffering from cuts on their heads and bruises as the result of floggings they received at the last place. I fell in a faint unable to work any longer last Saturday and the man in charge, a civilian, kicked me back into my senses and kept me down in the mine sixteen hours after all my gang had gone out. If you could only see the boys! They all look like dead men. They are worked to death."

Kicks, Blows and Insults  
The record of daily promiscuous violence might be much further illustrated. To scores of men who have been beaten since they were taken to the camps, kicks, blows and insults became a part of the normal routine. Here is an example from the testimony of a man who, taken from one of the Hamelin salt mines:

"In January, 1918, I refused to complete my task, as it was a physical impossibility. I was taken out of the mine dressed only in shirt and drawers—it is too hot in the mine to wear anything else—and put for the night in a hut which was not weather proof. The morning I was half full of snow. The next day I was taken to the mine and again beaten until I had finished my task. I received nothing to eat from the mine went down into the mine on the first morning until 2 o'clock the next afternoon."

**SMALL SHIP SANK RAIDER**

Destruction of Big German Commerce Destroyer Revealed

London, Nov. 23.—(By British Wireless Service.)—How a small armed boarding ship, the Achilles, sank a German raider, three times her size and with 400 men on board, can now be related.

On March 16, 1917, the Achilles and the boarding steamship Dundee were cruising between Iceland and Norway when they sighted the smoke of a steamship. Captain Teal of the Achilles ordered the Dundee to examine the vessel, which was flying the Norwegian flag, besides having one painted on either quarter.

# TREASURY POST MAY GO TO GLASS

Virginia Congressman Said to Be Wilson's Choice to Succeed McAdoo

PHILADELPHIAN ON LIST

George W. Norris Mentioned Among Possible Appointees to Vacated Portfolio

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Nov. 23.—Congressman Carter Glass, of Virginia, is believed by those in Washington in close touch with the President and Secretary McAdoo to be the most likely choice of President Wilson to succeed Mr. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury.

About two years ago, when, unknown to the general public, Mr. McAdoo was on the point of resigning for the same reasons he gives in his announcement of his resignation today, the appointment of Mr. Glass was being carefully considered by President Wilson to succeed him.

Mr. Glass has been given general credit for authorship of the greater part of the Glass-Steagall currency bill, now stands as the Federal Reserve bank act, upon which the country's financial situation is based. In the preparation of that legislation Mr. Glass was in close touch with President Wilson and gained the latter's esteem.

Through the long months of preparation of the Federal Reserve act and the period of its consideration in Congress Mr. Glass made a deep study of the banking and associated financial matters of the United States and the principal foreign countries.

Congressman Glass, while not a rich man, is fairly well-to-do, being perhaps a little better off financially than Mr. McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo held the position as Secretary of the Treasury for four years before he found it cutting in deeply on his finances, which was the prime reason for his resignation. Mr. Glass could well afford to hold the position for the remaining two years of the Wilson administration.

Other men mentioned here as possible successors to Secretary McAdoo are Congressman Swager Sherrill, of Kentucky, now chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who was defeated for re-election; John Skelton Williams, of Virginia, now Comptroller of the Currency; and George W. Norris, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Bank System. But none of them are believed to be so likely to secure the appointment as Mr. Glass.

**SURVIVE 3000-FOOT FALL**

Two Planes Smashed, but Pilots Escape Death Near Elkton

Elkton, Md., Nov. 23.—(By A. P.)—Sinking through the air at a height of 3000 feet, two airplanes, operated by Lieutenant James V. Tierney and Lieutenant John Hore, collided over this city. The machines appeared as if they were falling apart and started to descend. The landing was witnessed by several hundred persons.

The plane operated by Lieutenant Tierney turned over several times and finally landed on its nose in a field on a tulip farm. The right wing of this plane and propeller were broken and gear lost. Lieutenant Tierney escaped without a scratch. Lieutenant Hore, whose machine was badly damaged in the collision, narrowly escaped striking several buildings and trees and landed in a field. Lieutenant Hore suffered a fracture of the right leg below the knee.

The planes were making a trip from Washington to Mitchell field, Garden City, N. Y.

**TWO RATIONS IN GERMANY**

Soldiers in First Line Given Generous Supply

London, Nov. 23.—(By A. P.)—It is pointed out in connection with the appeal of Dr. W. S. Rolf to the United States for food that there are two kinds of rations in use in Germany. That for the soldiers in the first line has been much larger than that granted the rest of the nation.

It is said that Doctor Rolf appears anxious that the front line standard shall be maintained for the large body of troops remaining from the front. This ration is considerably more generous than that to which the British people have been accustomed during the last four years.

**FRANCE TO DEMAND MEN**

Germany Will Be Expected to Assist in Restoration

# WILSON TO URGE FREE SCHLESWIG

Will Demand Peace Pact Liberate Dual Duchy Stolen by Teutons

LETTER REVEALS VIEW

"Must Relieve Grievance," President Assures Danes in His Answer

Washington, Nov. 23.—Freedom for Schleswig—Holstein, wrested from Denmark by Germany in 1866, will be one of the specific demands of President Wilson at the peace table.

Answering the call of native Danes both in Schleswig and in the United States, the President has assured these people that the wrong done them by Germany in 1866 shall be righted. The President's position was outlined in a letter, made public today, replying to a petition recently presented by American citizens from Schleswig-Holstein and others of Danish descent. The petition said:

Speak, and speak soon, in order that those of our people who are less fortunate than we may be granted the simple elementary rights of self-determination and of self-government for the restoration of which we and our children are now working at home and fighting abroad.

President's Reply  
The President directed his reply to Rev. K. C. Bodholdt, of Racine, Wis., a native of Schleswig and a leader in the fight of the Danish-Americans.

The President said: "I can but assure you that your appeal to America's sympathy and passion for justice will not go unheeded, for it founds itself wisely upon the rights of men to rule themselves and to choose the manner in which that self-rule shall be exercised. Not America alone, but all the peoples now quickened to a newer sense of the values of justice, must join in the relief of a grievance whose continuance would traverse the principles for which more than a score of nations are fighting."

Attitude Previously Stated  
The President's position on Schleswig-Holstein was determined upon by him when he gave the German people the ultimatum of the country's entrance into the war. (About a year ago the correspondent was authorized to semi-officially say that the President was committed to four fundamental positions in the west: Return of Alsace-Lorraine; destruction of the Kaiser's power; the freedom of Schleswig-Holstein and complete righting of the German wrong done Belgium and northern France.)

The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted against Danish rule in 1848, and appealed to the German people for support. Prussia and other States took up arms in their behalf but the duchies were restored to Denmark by the London protocol of 1852. In the second Schleswig war, in 1864, Prussia and Austria wrested the provinces from Denmark and in 1866, after Prussia had defeated Austria, they were joined to Prussia. Under the Treaty of Prague following that war the people of the northern part of Schleswig were entitled to decide by vote whether they should be governed by Denmark or by Prussia, but the plebiscite was never taken.

Kiel and the important canal which bears its name are in Schleswig-Holstein. The flag now flying in the dual duchy for the first time since 1866.

**SURRENDER 20 MORE U-BOATS**

Crews, Wearing Red Badge, Deliver Submarines at Harwich

London, Nov. 23.—Twenty more German submarines were surrendered to Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt off Harwich yesterday. This makes a total of fifty-nine submarines thus far handed over. Twenty-one would have been surrendered yesterday, but one sank during the night.

The correspondent of the Wireless Service with the British naval forces says just before noon a cruiser came into sight, followed by the German submarines and a German transport. The transport took place in the harbor on account of the heavy sea running.

The majority of the submarines were large and nearly all were fitted with wireless telegraph.

When the Germans arrived it was noticeable that the revolutionary element was decidedly present. Some of the officers had removed the Prussian eagles from their caps and replaced them with a sort of red badge that recognized the authority of the Sailors and Soldiers' Council.

**FIND GIRL BANDIT GUILTY**

Was Member of Gang That Killed Two Policemen

Denver, Col., Nov. 23.—(By A. P.)—Miss Eva Lewis, twenty-two years old, member of a band of automobile bandits and train robbers who terrorized Denver and Colorado since September 13, killing two policemen and wounding four while resisting arrest, has been found guilty of highway robbery.

Miss Lewis was accused of aiding Roy Sisk, now in prison in Kansas, and George Eudaley, alias Roy Dale, in the robbery of W. D. Otter, of Chicago, and Miss Mildred W. Gates, of Dallas. The bandit took Miss Gates' automobile and after driving her and Otter twenty miles into the country left them marooned on the prairie at midnight. The shooting of officers followed.

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# TONS OF MONEY FOLLOW FORMER KAISER INTO EXILE

Two Hundred Sacks of Coin Brought From Germany in Sealed Wagons—Wilhelm Still Hopes to Return to Fatherland

By GEORGE RENWICK  
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, Nov. 23.

A GREAT consignment of money has arrived in the Netherlands for the ex-Kaiser. It consists of 200 sacks, each containing rather more than a hundredweight of German gold, silver and coin. Exactly where it came from in Germany is unknown. Great secrecy is maintained as to where the royal exiles' treasure will be established. The consignment came across the frontier in sealed wagons.

I learn from an excellent source that the ex-Kaiser still harbors the belief that all is not yet lost. He appears to believe that there may arise circumstances which will facilitate his return to Germany. He is convinced that the hostility of German hearts are still with him.

The coming national assembly interests him greatly, for he thinks its deliberation may result in a decision to preserve the monarchy in Germany and to put some minor member of the Hohenzollern family on the throne under a regency. He would then, he believes, be able to return to the fatherland and live the remainder of his life in a much happier position than that of an exile.

He is credited, too, with clinging to a last scrap of hope that the royalists are still strong enough to do something, though he apparently does not think that the Entente might have something to say in that event.

**PER L'ARRIVO DI WILSON A PARIGI**

Un Memoriale dei Democratici Francesi al Grande Presidente

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Parigi, 22 novembre. Secondo informazioni qui giunte il presidente Wilson è atteso in Parigi verso il 12 dicembre prossimo. Sono state emanate tutte le disposizioni opportune per la permanenza di lui e degli altri governanti che visiteranno Parigi. Il re d'Inghilterra è a questo punto in via di partenza per la capitale francese. Il presidente Wilson è accompagnato dalle rispettive regine. Si preparano grandi dimostrazioni popolari ed una serie di feste ufficiali che dovranno prendere forma di celebrazioni civili e militari per il successo degli Alleati nella guerra.

Il giornale "La Verite" ha proposto al suo lettore un indirizzo al presidente Wilson da essere firmato dai democratici francesi e consegnato a forma di memoriale il giorno del suo arrivo. L'indirizzo reciterebbe quanto appresso:

"I sottoscritti francesi democratici presentano al presidente Wilson la loro adesione al suo messaggio del 8 gennaio e 11 novembre, i quali stabiliscono le basi di una società universale delle Nazioni e l'eterna garanzia della pace del mondo."

Roma, 23 Novembre. Il Conte Bonomi è stato nominato dal Vittorio Emanuele II presidente del Senato del Regno, in seguito alla morte di S. E. Manfredi.

Il Principe Colonna di Capua è stato nominato sottosegretario di stato al Ministero dei Trasporti.

Il Ministro per gli Affari Esteri, On. Sonnino ha fatto ritorno da Parigi. La Società degli Ingegneri ed Architetti ha domandato che il Governo assicuri il ritorno all'Italia del Piazza Caffarelli, presso il Campidoglio, il quale fu già sede dell'Ambasciata Germanica.

La speciale commissione della Croce Rossa Americana nominata per rappresentare sulle condizioni di tutti i paesi nel quale la Croce Rossa Americana esplicò il suo lavoro, è partita diretta agli Stati Uniti dopo sette giorni di studi ed investigazioni in Italia. La missione opera di oneste in Nazareth, Palestina, per il giorno di Natale.

Il Tenente Colonnello Homer Folks, capo della missione, parlando dell'Italia ha detto:

"Noi facciamo l'Italia con un intero nuovo concetto sulla partecipazione del paese nella grande guerra e dell'importanza dei problemi civili ed altre difficoltà alle quali esse ha fatto fronte. La misura degli sforzi militari della nazione, bisogna, ora, profondamente riflettere per i risultati e gli effetti sulla vita dell'italiani."

Roma, 22 novembre (ritardato). Il Presidente del Consiglio dei ministri, On. Orlando, in un suo discorso alla Camera dei Deputati, pagò un tributo agli Alleati per l'assistenza all'Italia nell'ora del più grave pericolo, particolarmente agli Stati Uniti. "Queste aiuti—egli disse—non trova riscontro nella storia."

L'On. Orlando fece presente la necessità della disciplina e del mantenimento dell'ordine sociale.

L'On. Salandra, ex-presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, disse che il repubblicanesimo non aveva alcuna opportunità in Italia.

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# SHIP NEWS

PRaise for Girard COLLEGE SHIPMEN

Made Rapid Strides at Chester Shipbuilding Plant, Says Official

Success has crowned the co-operative plan between the Chester Shipbuilding Company and Girard College to give engineering practical training in the yards and at the same time have them serve Uncle Sam in obtaining a big merchant marine.

Tributes to the college students who entered the yard training course were made by J. H. Loughran, supervisor of co-operative plans of the ship company. He also said that the experiment had been a successful and profitable one for the shipbuilding concern.

About thirty students were placed at work one year ago in the Chester plant. They were divided in two groups which alternated every two weeks for shop practice at the plant. At the outset, Supervisor Loughran stated, that difficulty arose. Several foremen did not agree with the new method of developing apprentices; labor unions drew objections; but gradually there came a change, largely brought about by the earnestness of the boys who demonstrated that they went to the plant to work.

After three months' training some of the students reached the age of eighteen when they were dropped automatically from the college. These lads immediately were given permanent employment in the Chester yard.

Several months afterwards, others, with longer training, were taken over by the company, being given higher rates because of their experience. Altogether about twenty of the students graduated into the rank of regular shipworkers with the Chester company.

The stores to be closed include those of the mayor and the county food administrator. Arkansas City has a population of about five thousand.

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